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LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906.

The Only Democratic Paper in the County

## A TREAT FOR 400!!

DR. STAFFORD OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Hamlet, at Rempel Opera House on the Evening of June 15,

Under the Auspices of the Ladies Auxilliary

ALL SEATS DOWN STAIRS 50 CENTS.  
THE NUMBER OF TICKETS IS LIMITED TO 400.

who is to give the Baccalaureate Address at the Ohio State University this year will deliver a lecture on

TICKETS ON SALE AT  
WEILAND AND KESSLER'S JEWELRY STORES.

## CONDITIONS REVOLTING.

Meats in Packing Houses  
Filthy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Sends to the Senate a Remarkable Message.

Washington, June 5. — President Roosevelt wants a thorough inspection of meat products from hoof to can at the packing houses. He urges it in his special message to congress, and advises the enactment of the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

This message was sent to congress with the report made to him on conditions at the packing houses as found by Charles P. Neill and J. B. Reynolds, who were specially commissioned to make a rigid inspection.

Following is the full text of the president's message:

I transmit herewith the report of James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thorough going inspection by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperative necessary in the interest of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau; and accordingly appointed Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I received the report of Reynolds and Neill, I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of legislation recommended, I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority, further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared

products, and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. It is not for this consideration, I should favor the government paying for the inspection.

The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other reasons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there practically is no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh, and recollection of the abuses is absolutely certain.

I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the department of agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat food products entering into interstate commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore recommend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as senate amendment Number 29, to the act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the senate; this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

Report on Packing Houses.

The report by J. B. Reynolds and C. P. Neill is based on the investigation they made covering 2½ weeks.

The report says that in many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy and the dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean. An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. The parts that are sent from the cooling room to these departments where various forms of meat products are prepared, are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. The workers climb over heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their bench.

"In a word," the report says, "we saw meat shovelled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box cars in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth. It was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked. A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export."

The report says that the radical defect in the inspection system is that it is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing, but that the meat used in sausage and the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is a possibility of contamination through unsanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes there is no government inspection, although these products when sent out bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors. The report arraigns the sanitary provisions in the buildings as abominable and says the men and women plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into food products. The report says the burden of protecting the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the products and the health of the workers and improving the conditions must fall

upon the national government. It is stated that "department superintendents seem to ignore all considerations except the account book," and proper care of the products and of health and comfort of the employees is impossible, and the consumer consequently suffers. "Tuberculosis victims expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark rooms from which falling scraps of meat are later shovelled up to be later converted into food products. Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored," says the report in discussing the arrangements for men and women employees. The report says further: "The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them."

The report urges compulsory examination after slaughter; inspection of meats for foreign or interstate commerce; increase of inspectors for night inspection and special work; legislation prohibiting declarations of government inspection on food products unless subject to government inspection at every stage of preparation; prohibiting interstate transportation of any meat or meat food products not inspected and labelled; urges consideration of the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat which upon examination after slaughtering show signs of disease but are still deemed suitable for food; and recommends study of inspection standards of other countries.

## MISSOURI DEMOCRATS

Out for Bryan in Strong Resolutions.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 6.—The platform adopted by the Missouri Democratic state convention declares that William J. Bryan was defeated by corrupt campaign contributions by trusts and that he is the greatest American Democrat and that Missouri demands his election to the presidency in 1908; declares against issuing free transportation to political conventions by railroads and asks reduction of passenger rates. It denounces the tariff and censures President Roosevelt for favoring present system, after declaring for tariff revision. It also censures President Roosevelt for his stand on the railroad bill, and the Republican party for not giving statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

OPENING SESSION

Of the International Congress of Mining Held at London.

London, June 6.—The miners' international congress opened here with 119 delegates present, representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium. The American delegates are J. P. White, president of the Miners' association, and T. D. Nicholls, district president of the Anthracite association of Pennsylvania. A large number of the members of the house of commons, the French chamber of deputies, the reichstag and of the Belgian parliament are attending as delegates. Mr. White, replying to the address of welcome, in behalf of the United States emphasized the opinion which he said prevailed in America that trade unionism would not make progress unless worked on international lines.

Cassie Chadwick's Testimony.

Pittsburg, June 6.—Cassie L. Chadwick's testimony in the suit of Mrs. W. C. Justice against J. W. Friend and F. N. Hoffart, which is said to contain some sensational information relative to the financial operations through which Mrs. Chadwick is serving a sentence in the Ohio State prison at Columbus, was presented to the court but not made public and from present indications it is possible that its contents will never be disclosed. After examining the papers Judge Shafer announced that the arguments on the admissibility of the evidence would be heard in chambers, as the defense objected to the court entertaining the evidence. The hearing of the arguments in chambers is to keep the matter from becoming public, as the arguments are never made a matter of record.

## STATE TROOPS

Had to Be Called Out to  
Quiet Miners.

BLOOD SHED AT PLUM RUN

Mining Situation Very  
Deplorable.

No Trouble Likely Unless an Attempt is Made by the Operators to Re-open the Collieries—Mine Workers Urged by Their Officials to Stand Pat.

Steubenville, O., June 6.—Quiet reigns in the coal fields of Jefferson county. There are more than 1,100 members of the Ohio militia on duty and they have the situation under control. Troops are encamped on the hills surrounding the Bradley mine, the property of the United States Coal Co., 1½ miles south of Smithfield. The miners sat on the surrounding hills and watched the military as they unloaded and went into camp without expression of animosity and the leaders deny very strenuously reports that they had become disheartened by failure to receive the weekly strike benefits and were ready to quit the struggle. Harry Harriman, secretary of the Bradley mine local, was among the miners urging them to "stand pat," and says they will do so without exception.

Sheriff Voorhees turned the situation over to the military authorities. Officials of the miners' organization are watching eagerly for news from Columbus, where the negotiations between the operators and miners' representatives are in progress. The general belief here is that the military will be withdrawn after a few days; unless there is an outbreak, which is now deemed beyond a probability.

The only cloud in sight is in the form of a fear that the strikers may renew the violence when an effort is made to reopen the Bradley mine. At the offices of the coal companies it was announced that all of the guards and private detectives, whose presence at the mine is alleged to have been the cause of the riot Sunday night, have been relieved of duty and that the military will be in full control of the mines till further notice. There was no outward display of hostility on the part of the troops and officials of the miners' organization say there will be no trouble between them and the soldiers.

It was persistently reported at Plum Run and Bradley that three guards were killed in the outbreak of Monday morning and that their bodies were thrown into a neighboring reservoir. This reservoir will be dragged to settle the authenticity of the state reports. Color is given to these statements by the fact that ten or more guards have been missing since the riot.

The miners are pleased over the disarming of the mine guards and private detectives.

Miners' Proposition.

Columbus, O., June 6.—Although the miners on the joint scale committee rejected the arbitration proposal of the operators, they will submit a counter proposition upon which predictions of peace are based. This, it is reported, will be the 1903 scale with new conditions. It is reported that the operators may agree to the plan proposed. The new conditions refer almost entirely to what is known as "dead work," for which Ohio miners always have been paid in the past, while in other states, the miners receive no pay for the mining of slate to a depth of 12 inches. The miners may cut out all compensation for "dead work" in Ohio.

Hepburn Renominated.

Keystone, Iowa, June 6.—Congressman Hepburn was nominated by acclamation at the Eighth District Republican convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Roosevelt, Iowa's two members of his cabinet and the Iowa delegation in congress. Colonel Hepburn was enthusiastically commended, especially "for great assistance rendered the president in the railroad rate fight."

NATURALIZATION.

National House Passes the Bill After Some Debate.

Washington, June 6.—In many particulars the day was a red letter day in the house, not only in the number of minor bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bid fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules. The bill as passed provides for a bureau of naturalization at Washington, which shall furnish all blanks for use and keep a record of all naturalizations. It requires an applicant to file petition for naturalization ninety days before it is acted upon by a court. It prohibits any naturalization thirty days before any general elections. It authorizes the United States district attorney to appear and cross-examine applicants and witnesses. It adds the additional qualifications that applicants must be able to speak English before receiving final papers and they must swear that they intend to reside permanently in the United States. It also provides a procedure for the cancellation of fraudulent certificates.

The house passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy to report to the house all information in his possession regarding the cost of armor plate and an armor plant.

Drydock Dewey.

Washington, June 6.—The navy department received news of the safe progress toward Manila of the drydock Dewey through the following cable gram from the commander of the towing fleet, dated Colombo: "Progressing favorably at 3 1/2 knots per hour. Fair weather encountered during the voyage. Had no trouble and it is estimated that will touch for coal and supplies at Singapore about June 21. Will sail as soon as ready Wednesday afternoon."

Drought Hurts Wheat.

Columbus, June 6.—Drought hurt the growing wheat crop considerably, according to the June crop report of the state board of agriculture. May 1, the estimated condition of wheat was 103 per cent., while the report this month shows its present condition to be but 95 per cent. of an average. However, the present prospect is encouraging, and with steady progress until harvest, the crop, it is asserted, will be above the average per acre.

Case of Glanders.

Portsmouth, O., June 6.—Dr. Paul White, of the state board of agriculture, arrived in the city to investigate a case of glanders developed by a horse owned by the Williams Lumber company. This is the first case in the state for several years and serious apprehension is felt that it will become epidemic.

WELLMAN

Expedition First One Based on Study of Arctic Meteorology.

Paris, June 6.—Walter Wellman, the American Arctic explorer, lectured before the French Meteorological society. He presented the greetings of Prof. Willis L. Moore, of Washington, chief of the United States weather bureau. The lecturer declared that his expedition was the first one based on study of Arctic meteorology. The problem of aerial navigation, he said, had been solved and the limitations of speed and distance overcome by means of petrol and carrying a big cargo of petrol on board a strong airship. The Arctic region, Mr. Wellman declared, was more favorable to airship work than France or the United States, because of the constancy of the temperature about zero and continuous daylight and also because of the practicability of using guide ropes and other drag anchors. The Wellman expedition, he said, will utilize the true seamanship of the aerial sea and not depend on a raft as Andre did in his aerial attempt.

feature, and several hundred not members of the order witnessed the exercise. The feet of those undergoing the washing was dried with the hair of each other. At the business session it was practically unanimous that telephones and automobiles should be let severely alone. A query regarding the use of traction cars, however, met with no sympathy, and this mode of travel may be used. It was reported that the old German congregation now numbers over 5,000 in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The next convention will be held in California.

Seized With Cramps.

Vincennes, Ind., June 6.—While George Terry, aged 25, was attempting to rescue his 12-year-old nephew from drowning in the Embarras river near here he was seized with cramps and sank before assistance could be given. The body was not recovered. Terry's home was in St. Louis.

## TERRIFIC STORMS

Pass Over Central States  
Doing Much Damage.

ALONG THE OHIO RIVER

Seemed to Be the Center  
of the Flood.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Much damage was done by the storm here and in the suburbs and surrounding towns. On Mount Auburn many houses were unroofed and trees blown down. A portion of the roof of Christ hospital was blown off. On Walnut Hills many trees were uprooted. The city parks also suffered considerable damage. Trees and roofs were blown down at Hartwell, Wyoming, Elmwood Place, Bond Hill and Oakley. Many shade trees were blown down at Bellevue, Ky. In the city buildings and wires were damaged.

Scottown, with a population of 300, and situated near Ironton, O., was washed away. Not a house was left on its foundations. Mrs. Sayre and daughter, Mrs. Perry Mannon, were drowned. Four others were seriously injured. The disaster was due to a flood caused by a heavy rain lasting six hours. The town is situated at the confluence of branches of the Indian and Guyan creeks. The valley above Scottown is long and narrow and the flood swept everything before it. Four iron bridges were washed away and many houses were drowned. The damage to crops cannot be estimated.

Cloud Burst.

Tulsa, I. T., June 6.—A cloudburst occurred at Claremore. Water fell in torrents, flooding the entire town and standing four feet deep in the business portion. No fatalities are reported. Railroad tracks were washed out and five Frisco passenger trains are water-bound. The property damage is heavy.

Struck by Lightning.

Lima, O., June 6.—As he stepped across the threshold of his home on the William Hay farm, near Harried, this county, George Hodge, a farm hand, was struck by a bolt of lightning and fell dead in his tracks. Hodge came here from Wisconsin and leaves a widow and four children. Severe electrical storms occurred throughout the county, and much damage is reported.

For Cold in Chest.

Chop raw onions up rather fine, add an equal quantity of corn or rye meal and a small quantity of water, and let it all steam a few minutes. Thin with vinegar and cook about five minutes longer. Apply it as a poultice or compress it as hot as it can be borne. In the morning rub the chest well with alcohol or camphor and then olive oil or, better still, goose oil, and put a flannel cloth over to protect the clothing.

Contest in Fourteenth.

Mansfield, O., June 6.—The Fourteenth District Republican congressional convention met here and after taking 37 ballots, recessed. J. F. Lansing, Frank V. Owen, George H. Chamberlain and Congressman A. K. Webber are the candidates.

Moves on Ice Trust.

Cincinnati, O., June 6.—County Prosecutor Rulison will this week open his investigation into the so-called ice trust. Complaint has been made to the prosecutor that the rise in price of ice, almost 100 per cent., has been general.

Peter Schwab III.

Hamilton, O., June 6.—Peter Schwab, the millionaire brewer and Democratic politician, was removed to Mercy hospital from his home. He is threatened with typhoid fever.

Doings of Dunkards.

Dayton, O., June 6.—The annual convention of the Old German Baptists, commonly known as Dunkards, closed its sessions. The observance of the rites of foot washing was a general.

Councils to Control.

Saloon Men Are Planning  
Some Legislation.

City Control of Saloons.

Columbus, O., June 6.—President Joseph Bott opened the third annual convention of the Ohio Liquor league at Schenck's hall by proposing that at the session of the legislature in 1907 a bill be pushed to place the control of saloons entirely in the hands of municipalities. The provisions of the measure are: The repeal of all present temperance measures, including the Alkin and Jones laws; the levying of a direct state tax of \$105 per annum on each saloon and local tax by city or village of not more than \$400 or less than \$100; the appointment of a liquor tax commission of four citizens by mayors and presidents of boards of township trustees, such commission to have authority by majority vote to issue or refuse certificates for doing business.

Liquor Dealers' Address.

Louisville, Ky., June 6.—The National Liquor Dealers' association, which opened its annual convention here, issued an address to the people of the United States in which the belief of its members in temperance is expressed; obedience to the law is endorsed, the work of the various temperance societies is commended and the statement made that intoxication should be considered a crime.

Plans of Brewers.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 6.—Plans will be laid at the meeting of the United States Brewers' association to enter upon a campaign of education to combat the movement against saloons and the sale of beer. A circular letter was distributed among the visiting brewers, declaring it to be time for the brewers to make a determined effort to overcome the opposition of the Anti-Saloon league.

Saloon Men Organize.

Logan, Ohio, June 6.—The saloon men of this city have organized and cut the size of all drinking vessels down, and put the price up on mixed drinks and lemonade. This is a move to make the consumers pay the \$1000 tax. The drinkers have also organized and now refrain from the treating habit, and drink less than formerly. It is claimed that the sales of the saloons will be cut down half here.

## BANK SUSPENDS.

Farmer's and Merchant's  
at Roseville.

Roseville, O., June 6.—The Farmers and Merchants' Savings bank closed its doors and will go into liquidation. It is expected that the depositors will be paid in full.

His Desires.

"I suppose you expect to move your auditors by your eloquence?" "That isn't my object," answered the young orator. "I will be thankful if I can keep them in their seats."—Washington Star.

Brown Stain For Oak.

Linseed oil and benzine, half and half, with burnt umber or Vandyke brown incorporated with the mixture, makes a good brown stain for oak or ash. Apply in the usual manner and finish as desired.

The Point of View.

"Now, that's my idea of a joke," said the editor, looking it over. "Not on your life!" responded the waiting humorist. "It's my idea, and it's worth \$2."—Baltimore Sun.

The Man and the Hour.

He stood in the hall at midnight. But the clock was not striking the hour. For his careful touch had stifled it. Ere the storm had time to lower. He said as the stairs he climbed softly, "A hero of labor I'm like. For surely this night I've averted A most disastrous strike."—Baltimore American.